

CATALOGUE OF THE LONCHOPTERIDAE¹
OF THE WORLD.

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The family Lonchopteridae is composed of small flies which are found in damp places. Very little work has been done on the group until recently when Curran² revised the North American species and Czerny³ revised the palearctic species. Since the publication of the Kertesz catalogue in 1909, so many new species have been described that it has been thought advisable to bring it up to date.

	Kertesz 1909	Rapp & Snow 1945
Lonchoptera	8	23
Cadrema	1	—
	—	—
	9	23

*Lonchoptera*⁴ Meigen.

Lonchoptera acinaris (Seguy), Mem. Mus. H. N. Paris (N. S.), vol. 8 (1938), p. 335.

Kenya.

Lonchoptera africana Adams, Kans. Univ. Sci. Bul., vol. 3 (1905), p. 159.

Rhodesia.

Lonchoptera apicalis Okada, Ins. Mats., vol. 10 (1935), p. 36.

Japan.

Lonchoptera borealis Curran, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 696 (1934), p. 4.

Alaska, Ontario, New York, Quebec.

Lonchoptera dubia Curran, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 696 (1934), p. 5.

New York, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, California, Chile, Argentina.

¹ Musidoridae of authors.

² Curran, C. H. The North American Lonchopteridae (Diptera) Amer. Mus. Novitates, 696 (1934), pp. 1-7.

³ Czerny, Leander Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region—Musidoridae, Lieferung 83, pt. 30 (1934), pp. 1-16.

⁴ Musidora of authors.

- Lonchoptera fallax* de Meijere, Tind. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906), p. 84; *lutea* Meigen, System, Beschreib, vol. 4 (1824), p. 107; *flavicauda* Strobl., Mitteil. Verein. Steiermark, (1892), p. 158.
Central Europe.
- Lonchoptera furcata* Fallen, Dipt. Suec. Phytom., (1923), p. 1 (Dipsa); de Meijere, Tijd. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906), p. 72.
Central Europe, England, Madeira, Asia.
- Lonchoptera hakonensis* Matsumura, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap. (1931), p. 362.
Japan.
- Lonchoptera kamtschatkana* Czerny, Flieg. Pal. Reg., vol. 30 (1934), p. 10.
Kamtschatka.
- Lonchoptera lutea* Panzer, Fanna german., vol. 108 (1809), p. 20; de Meijere, Tijd. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906), p. 64.
Europe, England, Asia.
- Lonchoptera meijerei* Collin, Ent. Mon. Mag., vol. 74 (1938), p. 63.
England.
- Lonchoptera nigrociliata* Duda, Konowia, vol. 6 (1927), p. 96.
Silesia, England.
- Lonchoptera nitidifrons* Strobl, Tijd. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906), p. 86.
England.
- Lonchoptera occidentalis* Curran, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 696 (1934), p. 4.
Alaska, California, Idaho.
- Lonchoptera orientalis* Kerterz, An. Mus. Hungar., vol. 12 (1914), p. 675.
Formosa.
- Lonchoptera pictipennis* Bezzi, Bull. d. Soc. Entom. Ital., vol. 30 (1899), p. 161; de Meijere, Tijd. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906), p. 82.
Germany, Italy.
- Lonchoptera platytarsis* Okada, Ins. Mats., vol. 10 (1935), p. 38.
Japan.
- Lonchoptera rakonensis* Aldrich, Psyche, vol. 25 (1918), p. 376.
Japan.
- Lonchoptera scutellata* Stein, Wien. Ent. Zeit., vol. 9 (1890), p. 109; de Meijere, Tijd. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906), p. 81.
England, Germany, Austria.

Lonchoptera stackelbergi Czerny, Flieg. Pal. Reg., vol. 30 (1934),
p. 13.

Ussuri.

Lonchoptera strobli de Meijere, Tijd. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906),
p. 86.

Europe.

Lonchoptera tristis Meigen, Syst. Besch., vol. 4 (1824), p. 110;
de Meijere, Tijd. V. Ent., vol. 49 (1906), p. 78.

Europe, England.

Lonchoptera uniseta Curran, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 696 (1934),
p. 2.

Colorado, Quebec, British Columbia.

Random Notes on *Thasus Acutangulus*.—From my field notes I give the following observations on *Thasus acutangulus* Stål, which is probably the biggest of our American land bugs. On August 27, 1941, it was abundant on its common food-plant, mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*—this has other Latin names), in a little grove in Tombstone, Arizona. The following year, on May 9, there was not even one to be found on the identical trees. But on June 28, I was called to the home of Mr. Emil Van Hulse, in Tucson, to see a veritable plague of big bugs on the trees in his patio, the mesquites. As I had suspected, it was *T. acutangulus*. They were reported as swarming on the trees, but when I arrived at 4 P.M. Mountain Standard Time, there were only two masses clinging to the twigs and hanging down in clumps holding on to each other. There were also some last instar nymphs on the tree trunk and among the clumps, known because two of them taken home molted to the adult *Thasus*. One of the clumps, including the nymphs, was brought back alive; the other flew off. The insect seems a very powerful flier. Apparently, it is very selective as to its habitation, since another mesquite close by had none on it. Those noted were in the great majority males; there was only one female in the lot kept. The individuals taken home were placed on a small mesquite in the neighboring yard. They made no attempt to fly away or scatter, but at once began to feed on the tender green twigs. Later, they were observed feeding on the green mesquite pods, grouped together—the insect seems to be gregarious and migratory, as there was a change in the number and in the sexes. They left off and on; and by August 26 there were none.—J. R. DE LA TORRE-BUENO, TUCSON, ARIZONA.